

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24TH, 1900.

NUMBER 17

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 3 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruziero, Urucu by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte :

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:30 p. m. and 11:30 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Coronado :

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 and 9 p. m., the last giving the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 3, Rua Visconde de Itaipava (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rue 1º de Março. EUGENIO BEIGER, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Services are held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month (1 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to arrangement). Services are held at 10 a. m. at the Chapel, and at 11 a. m. at the Chapel, at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIDRICKER.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de São Lourenço.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 17a—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 a. m. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Large do Cate, English services every Sunday at 11 a. m. Pastor: H. C. TUCKER, residence Rua da Consolação, 28. Portuguese services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. at the Chapel, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIDRICKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS RIOS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de S. António. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BACBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUHUELO.—23a, Rua D. Anna Nery, Riaucho do Riaucho. Services, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays at 4 p. m. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. at the Sunday School.

EDMUND A. THILY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. BRISAY, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Knifical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. CARLOS FELDHAEN; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; Residence: No. 57, Rua Marquês de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua da Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Av. Presidente Vargas, No. 5. Books on sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room; 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-over clothing, will be greatly received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Central.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. S. W. SLOAN President; MYRON A. CLARK, General Secretary, Domingo de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST, COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government has resolved not to decree special sanitary restrictions against Argentine arrivals.

The Spanish cruiser, *Rio de la Plata*, has arrived at Valparaíso, where she met with an enthusiastic reception.

A Santiago telegram of the 17th relates that four Turks had entered the editorial office of the newspaper *La Tarde*, where they attacked the editor with revolvers, slightly wounding him in the neck.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Uruguay has prohibited the importation of Argentine cattle.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that mephisto fever is raging in the province of Entre Ríos.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that two steamers were taking in cargoes there of horses and cattle for South Africa.

A Montevideo telegram says that Dr. Barros Cassal is gravely ill in that city with a fever contracted in the Flores island lazaretto.

During the past year 4,000 kilos of wool, valued at \$14,521, and 4,000 kilos of sheepskins valued at 1,041, were exported to Brazil from Uruguay.

Official returns of Uruguayan trade for the past year give the aggregate value of imports as \$25,551,778, and of exports \$36,574,161, both gold.

A public square in Buenos Aires has been christened *Plaza España*. The ceremony was attended by all the civil and military functionaries.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 20th announces the death of Don Birtholomé Mitre, a son of General Mitre and director of the newspaper *La Nación*.

Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that large consignments of arms for the Bolivian government have arrived there, and have been permitted to pass through Argentine territory.

New postage stamps were put in circulation in Uruguay on the 10th inst., as follows: 1/2 cent, type 1899, color orange; 7 cents, type 1890, color carmine; 20 cents, type 1889, color light blue.

The March report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that there were 21 patients remaining from February, 9 admitted during the month, 12 discharged, 1 died, and 17 under treatment at the end of the month.

Commenting on the projected visit to Buenos Aires of President Campos Salles, *El Diario* says the postponement is perfectly logical in view of the coolness and mistrust which he would encounter there because of the discussions which have arisen between the sanitary departments of the two countries.

On the 5th inst. an Italian murderer named Grossi was executed at Buenos Aires for the crime of murdering several of his illegitimate children. He protested his innocence and said that his sentence was unjust because other murderers were walking the streets of Buenos Aires with impunity (which is true). He was shot by a squad of soldiers at 8 a. m.

— The Buenos Aires *Herold* has had a special investigation made into the capitols fever which has been affecting the cattle in some districts of Argentina, and fears that it is not foot and mouth disease, and that the mortality has been very light. Some stock-owners state that the scare is entirely due to the veterinary surgeon. Formerly it was called a distemper and nothing was thought of it and very little harm resulted.

— The *Diario de Buenos Aires* wants to have the correspondents punished who send out news that the sanitary authorities are concluding cases of plague. Instead of getting excited over a very natural supposition the *Diario* should insist on the sanitary authorities acting in a frank and rational manner. The conduct of these officials in Buenos Aires warrants the belief that they were swayed purely by personal motives and that no confidence can be placed in them.

— A rumour has reached us that an enterprising company, American, we believe—has acquired a large tract of ground somewhere in the direction of Paternoster, for the purpose of building a skating rink where real skating may be enjoyed, by which we mean ice skating. We sincerely trust that the rumour will prove to have every cause for existence, and that we shall have the pleasure of ice skating added to our amusements for the winter months before very long.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

— It is stated that the Executive will forward a passage to the chambers asking that the still unexecuted budget for 1899-1900 may be extended to the period 1900-1901. In view of the scandalous delay in its sanction, some such step has become inevitable, though it destroys all pretence of the budget being *annual*. It is to be hoped that before next year, some steps will be taken to reform the method of dealing with the budget, so that it may become possible as an annual institution and be sanctioned within a rational period.—*Montevideo Times*, April 10th. (The frequent recurrence of these failures to pass budget laws, and the tendency, when passed, to delay until the last moment and then rush them through without proper consideration, is not only pernicious, but it is a fault which defeats the ends of popular government. It may well be asked if the Latin American is capable of self-government.—*Ed. News*.)

— To make matters worse, we are again receiving news of the reappearance in our northern provinces of our old enemy, the locust, and worst of all, that in Rioja a vast number of eggs have been laid in parts where there is insufficient labour at hand for their destruction. This is serious indeed, when we consider that the spread of this terrible plague to the agriculturist in general and the wine-grower in particular is a matter of vital importance. We sincerely hope that some means may be found for getting rid of the scourge before it has time to get a firm hold.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

— We see by this morning's issue of the *Review of the River Plate* that Mr. Maitland S. Edye has resigned the chief editorship of that journal. Mr. Edye has been obliged to take this step owing to the increase of his duties as director of various insurance companies. While it is to be regretted that journalism in Buenos Aires is not able to successfully compete with insurance for the services of such a man, it is at the same time a matter for congratulation that Mr. Edye has been connected with the press of the River Plate because he has done a great deal to raise the tone of Buenos Aires journalism and he has set a worthy example in dignified, able, and courageous editorial work. Although Mr. Edye retires from the editorship of the *Review*, he will still, we are glad to learn, continue to be one of its contributors; and we know, besides, that he can be congratulated on being able to leave the paper for which he has done so much in worthy and exceptionally able bands.—*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 13. (We can heartily endorse the above, and gladly add our tribute of appreciation for the excellent work which Mr. Edye has done for journalism in this part of the world. He has written fearlessly, fairly and independently, and we are sorry to know that he has laid aside the editorial pen.—*Ed. News*.)

LATIN FOIBLES.

(The following plain-spoken article is translated by the *Review of the River Plate* from *El Economista Argentino*, a weekly paper of Buenos Aires):—

It is undeniable that this country is peopled and governed by an imaginative and impractical race, too prone to exaggeration and self-advertisement.

We run to excess in everything; do we treat of mere acts of courtesy towards a nation with whom we desire to cultivate friendship, we immediately proceed to throw the house out of window, regardless of expense, and without the slightest attempt to secure any good result from our action.

Our principal object is to make a big show and to boast that no one can surpass us in sumptuous prodigality, as though the best way of demonstrating our good will to our neighbors were not to endeavor to remove all causes of dissension in the writer of our respective interests.

Thus while we are occupied in devising how to entertain them most royally, they are enacting laws which prejudice us, with the peculiarity that we have no right to protest, because we have ourselves provoked these measures by exaggerating the intensity of the epidemics which have invaded this country.

For it is a fact that the announcements of the great preparations being made for the reception of the President of Brazil have not had the effect of suggesting to that magistrate the expediency of awaiting more precise and authoritative information as to the extent and gravity of the epizootic amongst our cattle before decreeing the closure of Brazilian ports against them.

At the same time it is quite true that the tendency to self-advertisement, added to the desire of profit, on the part of the professional men involved, has led them into exaggerations which justified a belief in the diffusion of the disease throughout the republic, while the daily press, working itself the accomplice of those who, either from ignorance or with the hope of gain, insisted upon the importance of the disease, proclaimed the necessity for extreme measures to prevent its propagation, without, as it is only charitable to suppose, remembering that its plain duty was to limit itself to cautions statements that should not frighten our neighbors unduly.

But this, unfortunately, does not harmonise with our clear idea, nor with the tendencies of the race from which we have sprung, a race that in the old, as in the new world, generally runs after shadows, leaving on one side the profitable substance.

Nor are we a people who even take serious things seriously, or who steadfastly endeavor to remedy the evils which threaten us. No, our exaggerations spring from absence of reflection and lack of consciousness of our duty, and just as, notwithstanding our financial difficulties, we throw money away upon receptions and other functions which we cannot honestly afford, we allow ourselves also to be carried away by panic, and to provoke the adoption of measures which do serious injury to our commerce and business generally.

It is full time that we should modify our conduct in both these respects, and that, moderating our desire to make ourselves agreeable to peoples of kindred blood on this or any other continent, we should, with less extravagance, get some positive result from our interchanges of courtesies, and abolish once and for all the system of panic in the matter of epidemics which has caused and is causing us such infinite and unnecessary damage.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 268)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 250) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt (M.)

England . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London
Montgomery and Liverpool
Drexel Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
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France . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris
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Portugal . . . Banco Lisbon & Açores and others, 1 pound.
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Opens accounts current.
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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do . . . 900,000
Reserve fund . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pára, Santos,
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Mendoza and Paysandú.

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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

51 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PAKA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

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What regiments do they belong to? I asked, pointing to a half-acre stack of boxes.

Regiments? I was told. "Why there's enough to last all the regiments here forever."

I had to wait at Orange River for permission to go towards Modder River, where Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener and the headquarters staff had gone. In the Orange River depot everything that was happening on the other side of the big railway spur was the unknown business of another world. But great, lumbering, long, army wagons drawn by strings of sixteen oxen, were continually going out loaded up and continually coming in empty.

What regiments were the stores being taken to? I asked.

To no particular regiments, I was told. They were merely going forward. Going forward whether? I asked. No one knew. They were just being moved forward, and would be directed where to deliver themselves when they got further forward.

I got my own authority to go forward, after what seemed ages of waiting. The telegram came to me from Lord Roberts's headquarters at Modder River, but it told me to go to Emslin.

The train was due to leave Orange River at halfpast two in the afternoon. It did not start until half past seven at night, and it took from half-past seven until half past five the next morning to cover the thirty miles.

But even long as the night was, it was not long enough to see the huge transport business that was going on. All along by the side of the railway for miles the moonlight fell softly upon clouds of silvered dust, through which we saw, as through a gauze, the long lines of silent oxen leaning to their yokes.

At Witteput, the first station out, was a town of white tents and the blanketed forms of soldiers covering the ground. This, then, was where Lord Roberts's army was stationed, and this the place for which the enormous transport was making.

But I had been told to go to Emslin, and I went on to find that beyond Witteput there was more transport moving, and at Belmont another town of tents and biscuit-box stacks and another thick carpet of blanket-rolled soldiers to the veilt, and beyond Belmont there was still more transport, and at Graspan there were more soldiers than ever.

And when I got to Emslin the early light

showed huge accumulations of stores and regiments of soldiers rolling up their blankets before marching away.

Lord Roberts had gone the day before and was somewhere out in the unknown east, and from each of the camps I had passed regiments had already started for somewhere or other over the Free State boundary.

And news had come down that from the stations beyond, from Honeyfont Kloof and Klopfenstein and Modder River, other regiments, brigades, divisions, had gone in the same vague direction.

What was it all? It was still a mystery and a conundrum.

I went forward as quickly as I could to find out.

It is only now that I begin to understand why the transport was Kitchenered and what the centralising of it accomplished. I do not quite know it all yet—probably no one except Lord Kitchener does. But I begin to understand what the great coup was that was being mapped out on paper in Cipetown, 600 miles away, and, as it seems, ages and ages ago.

Well, they did know what they were going to do, and they did know how they were going to do it.

For see what they have done and how they have done it. Kimberley has been relieved without a blow having been struck. Cronje has been bottled. The menace of the western colony has been removed; the pressure on the Caledonian has been relaxed, and the hold on Ladysmith has been loosened, and all by a movement of troops and an organisation of transport that left the regiments free to move.

Now for facts—as nearly as I have been able to collect them, for no one was eye-witness of it all.

First of all, the railway skirting the western boundary of the Free State, where the country, for South Africa, is fairly open, was, between Orange River and Modder River, in our possession. Cronje was away north in his hillfastness of Magersfontein.

Now then. On or about February 9, Hankey, with his force of mounted infantry, went out from Orange River to scour the country of any insidious relaying commandos. That he was not acting without reason was shown by the fact that he had some hot fighting before he could clear the way for a big transport in his convoy.

On February 11 General French, with his cavalry division of three brigades under Porte, Broadwood, and Burton, left Emslin with such provisions as could be carried on the saddle. He had seven batteries of horse artillery with him, and struck across the Free State border for Rundum, where there is water. From there he dashed for the drift across the Riet River, and thence hopped northward for the crossing drifts of the Modder River, seizing three of them with some little trouble.

But his force of between 7,000 and 8,000 men were easily able to account for any opposition that might be offered him, and, making a wide bend eastward, round Cronje's position and headed for Kimberley from the north-east.

By this time Cronje at Magersfontein knew what was happening, and hurriedly departed for home before the doors were locked, so that on February 14 Kimberley, to its great surprise, found itself relieved.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.
Great Britain.

APR. 17.—A Bloemfontein press telegram of yesterday's date says that Lord Roberts had just been advised that the Boers had abandoned Rouxville and the siege of Wepener and were moving toward Ladysmith.—The Duke of Norfolk arrived at Cape town to-day.—The transport "Milwaukee," with the balance of the Paardeberg prisoners, has arrived at St. Helena.—A telegram from the governor of the Gold Coast says the attitude of the Ashantees continues threatening.—A newspaper at Lahore, Punjab, India, publishes a letter of the Emir of Afghanistan complaining of the attitude of Great Britain.

APR. 18.—It is reported that up to yesterday the British losses at Wepener had been 20 killed and 100 wounded. (Round numbers again! This is only a surprise.)—A British reconnaissance near Wepener yesterday led to surprise attack on the enemy whose losses are said to have been 40 men.—A telegram from Lord Roberts yesterday says the Boers are still investing Wepener, defended by a British garrison under Col. Dredge, in spite of the approach of relief columns under the command of Generals Rundle and Brabant.—A telegram from Alivial North says that Rouxville was reoccupied by Gen. Brabant on Sunday last.—Yesterday the London *Gazette* published the official reports of Generals Butler and Warren on the battle of Spionkop, followed by comments by Lord Roberts. The *Morning Post* says it is probable that Gen. Butler will be recalled, while the *Standard* says that Gen. Warren has been ordered home.—A Pretoria telegram says that the Transvaal has agreed to advance the 15,314,000 francs which Portugal has been condemned to pay the British and American creditors of that country on account of the Delagoa Bay railway, which offer Portugal has declined with thanks.—The British garrison "Magpies" has humbled two companies of marines at Cape Coast Castle to prevent a rising of the natives. Another telegram says the marines have left for Koomansi, where the natives are threatening the fort in which the British resident and others have taken refuge.—The King of Sweden and Norway arrived in London last evening.—The total number of persons dying of the plague in India last week was 4,000.

APR. 19.—Latest advices from Wepener state that the British are still successfully resisting the incessant attacks of the Boers.—Official advices announce the occupation of Dewetsdrup yesterday.—Lord Roberts has authorized the free exercise of commercial privileges in those parts of the Free State occupied by British forces.—The governor of the Gold Coast has urgently asked for a military force to repress the increasing insubordination of the Ashantees.—The colonial office is advised that disturbances have broken out in the Gaanan country, northeast of the Ashantees territory.—By an order of the agricultural board all cattle arriving in England from Argentina must be slaughtered within 36 hours, and from the United States within five days.

APR. 20.—A press telegram says that the Boers had been repulsed at Glen, north of Bloemfontein, but had advanced again with the purpose of capturing the dam in the river.—It is said that Lord Roberts has begun his march, but a renewed censure in telegrams prevents the sending of news.—It is said that a hotly-contested battle is going on at Kerees, 20 miles north of Bloemfontein.—Yesterday the Boers bombarded Wepener vigorously. Some of the London newspapers estimate the Boer forces about Wepener at 10,000 (which is undoubtedly an exaggeration).—A Boer contingent operating south of Bloemfontein is said to be moving north. A large force of them was seen passing Thabaneli yesterday.—Lord Methuen, who is in command of the district about Kimberley, has issued a proclamation calling upon all colonial rebels to surrender their arms and ammunition before May 5th.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Schalkburger has been chosen vice-president of the Transvaal in place of Gen. Joubert, while Gen. Botha has been nominated commander-in-chief of the army.—An Acrea telegram says the Ashantees rebels have attacked the Beckwai, a tribe loyal to the British, and killed 50 of them. Reports are current of trouble with the French in neighboring districts.—In India the famine is increasing; 5 1/2 millions of men, women, and children are now receiving public relief.—The Prince of Wales arrived in London this evening from Copenhagen and received an enthusiastic welcome. Among those who met him at the railway station was King Oscar II of Sweden.

APR. 21.—A *Journal* telegram of the 21st says that Lord Roberts continues at the head of operations. (But who had said anything to the contrary?)—Gen. Rundle's division, moving toward Wepener, had defeated the Boers 5 miles from Dewetsdrup. Another telegram says that Gen. Rundle had bombarded it back two miles. The result of the battle however was indecisive.—Up to Thursday last the Wepener garrison had lost 25 killed and 150 wounded.—At Boshof the Boers had secured excellent positions near the city and had compelled the withdrawal of the British force, which was effected in good order. They had also attacked a convoy of provisions.—At Elandslaagte fighting has been renewed.—Gen. Butler has ordered the withdrawal to Estcourt of all the farmers and residents between Ladysmith and the Drakensberg

range. Great activity is displayed by the Boers in the vicinity of Ladysmith.—Gen. Pretzman has been appointed military governor of all the Free State territory occupied by the British forces.—The minister of agriculture has declared in the house of commons that the cabinet reposes the greatest confidence in Lord Roberts and is leaving him the fullest liberty to take what action he thinks best in regard to Generals Butler and Warren. The press statements that the secretary of war had recalled these officers is not correct.—A Pretoria telegram says the Boers had repelled the British at Boshof, the latter having 20 men killed.—From Accra it is denied that disorders have appeared in the Gaanan territory.

APR. 22.—The British force at Wepener is composed of 68 officers, 1,600 men and 17 column.—Miserable telegrams report that the canonading continues between the Boers and the Wepener garrison and Gen. Rundle's column. Gen. Rundle is still engaged with the enemy at Wackerstroom, near D'wetsdrup. Gen. Brabant is also encountering the Boers at Bushman's-kop, south of Wepener.—Reports are current that the Boers are abandoning Kroonstad.—A Cape town rumor has it (and Cape town has a chill when it tells the truth) that Lord Roberts has censured Gen. Kitchener for an error in tactics. An absurd dispatch from Lydiusmith says that a fierce battle had been raging at Elandslaagte all that day, resulting in the Boers abandoning their positions. The British had no losses whatever. (It was a fierce battle, surely!)

United States.

APR. 17.—A New York telegram says that 750 Italian laborers on the Croton reservoirs have struck and are threatening to destroy them. They are armed, and troops have been sent to enforce order.—The authorities have permitted the departure for Bora of a steamer laden with provisions for the British army.

APR. 18.—A Manila telegram says the Americans had repulsed the Tagalog at Gagagan, the latter having 50 killed.—Yesterday in congress Senator Hoar made a speech in favor of Philippine independence, in which he approved and endorsed the Tagalog chief Aguinaldo.—Up in the east of March the number of Spanish residents of Cuba and the Philippines declaring their intention to retain their Spanish nationality was 66,869.—An Italian striker at the Croton reservoirs, New York, has assassinated a sergeant who was on guard there. The man was approved by his compatriots. A regiment of soldiers was at once sent to the place. The energetic attitude of the authorities has had a good effect.

APR. 19.—A Washington telegram to the London *Morning Post* says Baron Pava, the Italian minister, has protested against the threatened deportation of the Italian strikers on the Croton aqueduct works.—Secretary Hay has advised the government that the Chicago ambulance corps which went to the Transvaal to succor the wounded, has taken up arms.—The Croton aqueduct contractors have increased the pay of some of the Italian strikers, but has refused the claims of others. The strike is considered to have ended. The police have arrested 23 leaders of the strike.

APR. 20.—The German ambassador at Washington denies the statements published by some American journals, that war material is being imported into southern Brazil for the purpose of forming a new confederation there under the protection of Germany.

APR. 21.—A Washington telegram says a resolution favor of the direct election of senators has been approved. (It will take amendment to the constitution to make the change.)—Turkey is refusing to pay the indemnity of \$100,000 agreed upon for the destruction of American missionary establishments in Armenia. The United States insists upon the payment.

APR. 22.—Extreme inundations, with losses of life, are reported from the state of Mississippi.—From Manila it is reported that the enemy had cut the cable between that port and China.—Five mild cases of bubonic pest have been verified at Manila.

Holland.

APR. 17.—The members of the Transvaal commission just arrived at The Hague refuse to divulge the objects of their mission.

APR. 18.—The Boer commission gave a political reception at The Hague this morning, at which all the members in the city of the Dutch parliament were present.

APR. 19.—The president of the Boer commission at The Hague, replying to the welcome extended to them, stated that the Boer republic had been forced into a war which they did not desire. The Free State and Transvaal were disposed to make great concessions to England, but not to sacrifice their liberty and independence.—The Queen is receiving the Boer mission to-day.

APR. 20.—Mr. Fischer, president of the Boer commission, has left The Hague for Brussels or Paris, and is accompanied by Dr. Leyds.

Spain.

APR. 17.—The United States minister at Madrid to-day presented apologies for the Chicago incident, in which the Spanish minister had been invited to attend a celebration of the first anniversary of the capture of Manila.

APR. 18.—The minister of finance is at present preparing a project for the conversion of the public debt (which means, we presume, a forcible reduction in the rate of interest.)

APR. 19.—A new cabinet has been organized under the lead of Sr. Silveira.—The str. "Palau" is reported to have arrived yesterday at the Canary islands from Rosario with two cases of bubonic pest on board.—The sultan of Morocco is asking for a revision of the Madrid convention.

APR. 20.—The foreign diplomatic representatives in Morocco continue to oppose the revision of the Madrid convention.—Strikes have occurred in Bilbao, Valencia and Barcelona. In Santander 8,000 miners have struck.

France.

APR. 17.—At the inauguration festivities given by President and Mme. Loubet at the Elysee yesterday, there were 260 guests present, comprising the diplomatic corps, the cabinet, the foreign commissioners and various other officials.

APR. 18.—A funeral service for Lieut. Col. Villegas-Marechal was held at the Notre Dame to-day, at which many high military officers and political notabilities were present. The monarchists improved the opportunity to make a manifestation, which was met by a counter-demonstration, and the police had to interfere.

Germany.

APR. 19.—It is announced by various newspapers that Germany will send two war vessels to take part in the international review at Brest.

APR. 22.—The French press considers that the meeting of Emperor William and the Prince of Wales at Alcoba, on the return of the latter from Copenhagen, is a guarantee of the good feeling between the two nations.

Italy.

APR. 17.—The Italian police at Ancona have discovered an anarchist organization, said to have international relations. Information has been sent abroad in regard to their schemes.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 17.—Considerable agitation has been aroused in Morocco by the French occupation of Tourt, in the Sahara desert.—The Cawnpur operatives, near Bombay, India, have decided to resume work. They had struck because of sanitary restrictions.—The Shah of Persia left Teheran to-day on his projected trip to Europe. He is going to Contrexeville to take the waters.

APR. 18.—The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have again protested against the increase in import duties.—A Vienna Journal says the Austrian foreign minister has addressed a note to the Boer commission explaining why the powers can not intervene in the South African war.

APR. 19.—The Danish rigsdag has voted a credit for renewing the field artillery.

APR. 20.—Oppositely the Portuguese government proposes to justify the permission given for British troops to cross the Lourenco Marques territory. The Lisbon papers state that notes to the treaty of 1891 permit the transit of troops across Portuguese territory for the defense of Rhodesia.

APR. 21.—The *Journal's* special correspondent in London says the Czar and Czarina have gone to Moscow to pray for a son.

APR. 22.—A Constantinople telegram says the action of the United States is causing some disquiet among the ambassadors there, whose collective note against increased import duties has been ignored.

APR. 20.—A judicial investigation into the conduct of the alleged spy Goetz, arrested on the 11th inst., shows that he was in no manner a spy.

APR. 21.—The death of Alphonse Milne-Edwards, the celebrated naturalist, is announced.—A Washington dispatch says that France has demanded the most favorable treatment from Haiti, under penalty of prohibitory duties on Haitian coffee. (Another case of jumping on the small nation.)—Morocco is about to receive 12 Krupp guns.—A messenger boy, Francis Smith, has arrived in Paris with a letter to President Kruger signed by 30,000 Philadelphia students. He will embark at Marseilles for South Africa.

From *The Morning Leader*, 13th March.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Some days ago I received two letters, one from New Brompton and the other from Uxbridge, both asking for a full explanation of the expression "Chilfern Hundreds." One correspondent submits these questions:

- (1) What is it?
- (2) Who are entitled to apply for it?
- (3) Can it be held by more than one person at a time?

The other correspondent is content with saying, "Tell us all about it."

Now if you ask the man in the street he will probably say "Chilfern Hundreds?" Why? It's what a member of Parliament goes in for when he wants to resign his seat—and that is in a rough and ready manner correct, but it is not very illuminating. Why does he not simply resign as he would from a club or a professional association? You answer because he cannot, and that is true, but it only puts the inquiry back one stage, for the inevitable question, "Why can't he?" is sure to be asked.

The reason is because on 2 March, 1623, the House of Commons carried a resolution to the effect "that a man after he is duly

chosen cannot relinquish his seat, and that resolution, agreed to at a time when men had to be compelled to serve in parliament, is still in force. But according to the law of the constitution a man who accepts an office of profit under the crown by that very act vacates his seat. He can stand again and be elected, but if he does not someone else is chosen—and in any case directly he accepts the office of profit he ceases to be a member.

And now about the Chilfern Hundreds. The office to which men are appointed is that of "Steward of the Chilfern Hundreds." The word "Hundreds" is an old Anglo-Saxon description of a subdivision of a shire, and in this case means much the same as a manor or lordship. There are 1,422 manors, or lordships, belonging to the crown mentioned in Domesday Book, and there are still 21 in England and 60 in Wales. When a man is appointed steward of the Chilfern Hundreds he is really made for the time a steward of crown property. The steward of these hundreds (Stoke, Burgham, and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire) was originally appointed to protect the inhabitants from invasions. Some writers say "Bulstain" instead of "Burham."

But what to-day are his duties and what is his salary? I fancy the curious reader may ask. Nobody knows! In 1893 the House of Commons issued a learned Bluebook on the question, and from its pages I take the following bewildering facts. In the eye of the law the stewardship is an office, but it has no official duties, functions, or characteristics of any sort whatever. It is a post of profit, with no vestige of emolument attaching to it. It is granted by the sovereign, but her Majesty has absolutely no voice in making the appointment. The steward is formally nominated as the crown's agent over an estate where the crown has no rights; he has to account for money which he cannot receive, and to hold courts in which no sultan ever attends. In return he enjoys wages, fees, and allowances which are non-existent, and privileges and emoluments are conferred upon him which are purely imaginary.

The reader may well ask how in the world such a post can be described as a post of profit. I can only refer him to the House of Commons, which, like Habbakuk, is capable of anything. The learned Hatsell contends that it would be difficult to show that this stewardship is an office of profit under the crown—and seeing that it is not an office, is not of profit, and is not under the crown, there is something to be said for the Hatsell view. The custom of granting it for its present purpose dates only from 1750, but as it has been acquiesced in ever since, any attack on it would probably fail.

Until quite recent years the form of words used in making the appointment entailed a statement that the monarch made it because of his (or her) especial trust and confidence in the care and fidelity of the person appointed. But as the stewardship has been used as a convenient method of getting rid of some of the most notorious black sheep of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone had these words struck out of the form of words. In this connection I may say that the house has the power to expel a member with ignominy—but that has nothing to do with this particular subject.

And now to whether two men can at the same time hold the Stewardship of the Chilfern Hundreds. This is impossible. Every new warrant expressly revokes the grant to the last holder, and the new steward retains it in his turn until another is appointed. There is something appalling in finding so great an authority as Sir Erskine May wrong on such a point, but he is. He says that the appointment is resigned as soon as its purpose is effected, that is, as soon as a new warden is installed for the seat vacated. But this is not so, and the steward holds his office of profit—which means that he goes on doing nothing and receiving nothing—until his successor is appointed.

The present register of stewards dates back only to December, 1750 (possibly the previous registers were destroyed when the old House was burnt, but I don't know), and in the register there are four instances of the Stewardship of the Chilfern Hundreds being granted twice on the same day, but the stewards did not hold it at the same time, for the second appointment revoked the first. As to the question, "Who are entitled to apply for it?" while the appointment is now only made to men anxious to vacate a seat in the House of Commons, I should think anyone who likes can ask for it. Third is, of course, with the usual interesting exceptions—titles, aliens, inmates, women, peers, clerics, and clergymen of the Church of England. I have many friends who would welcome its duties—but the emoluments are not good enough.

I trust I have made the matter fairly clear, but really a long essay could be written on the subject without exhausting it. Let me add that there are three other stewardships answering the same purpose—the Stewardship of East Hendred, of Northleach, and of Hempstone. Nor should it be supposed that the only way of getting out of the hundreds is by the acceptance of one of these stewardships or by expulsion. If you succeed in getting you will go, willy nilly. There have been some gentlemen who have become peers in I have attempted to remain among the Commons, but the attempt has failed. And there is another cause which will vacate a seat in the Commons—but I will refer to that tomorrow or on some other occasion.

S. L. H. (in "Sub Rosa" column.)

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24th, 1900.

A LETTER has been laid upon our table from the director of the agricultural department in one of the most prominent institutions of learning in the United States, in which he says:

I would like to have your impression as to the desirability of entering into farm life in Brazil. We shall soon have all of our land occupied in the States and our young men will be seeking homes in other countries. Of course, we have our new island possessions, but I think it would be more congenial to an American in Brazil than in the Philippines.

There is an apparent element of thanklessness in a candid reply to such an inquiry which we would gladly avoid, but as we have been requested to express our opinion on the subject we must speak frankly or not at all. Although there are countless openings here for labor and capital in the development of agriculture, we can not say that they would be suitable or congenial for young Americans. In the first place, language, race and institutions are all radically different and would at first be obstacles, but to these, of course, an energetic, intelligent young man could adapt himself if he tried. But farm life as he understands it, does not exist in Brazil, nor will he find in this country the inducements for agricultural enterprise which exist in the United States. Climate and customs will stand in the way of personal manual labor, consequently he must bring capital to enable him to play the rôle of a gentleman planter, directing his laborers but not joining in their toil. In the United States, if he has no capital, he can use his hands as well as his head to make it, and his neighbors and laborers will think none the less of him. Here he can not expect to do that. Then, too, the cultivation of tropical products involves a new experience, for which he will have no training, unless he should happen to be a native of one of the extreme southern states. He will have plantation life before him, not farm life. He will have a new type of labor to direct, new conditions of weather to study, new markets with which to familiarize himself. All this he can readily do, providing he has capital to use, but without it they will seriously embarrass his progress. But the really serious obstacles, in our opinion, are artificial rather than natural—unsettled and frequently disturbed political conditions, latent jealousies springing from inherited antagonisms of race and religion, crude and injurious ideas of taxation by which the development of general agricultural industries, or small farming, has been rendered quite impossible, a vicious depreciated currency which unsettles values, hampers trade and nourishes speculation, and, lastly, deficient protection from the courts. Political life in Brazil, we are sorry to say, has become extremely mercenary and reactionary, and there is little to hope for in trade or industry until this is corrected. There is no lack of opportunity for enterprise, but the man who devotes himself to the development

of an industry is not appreciated except as a source of revenue through the imposition of taxes. If he produces something new the tax-collector's drag net is sure to catch it, and then away goes his profit. And one of the worst features of the system is the imposition of interstate import and export taxes, which confine the producer to purely local and restricted markets. An example of this may be seen every day at our ferry station, where chickens, eggs, vegetables, plants, fruit, etc., are compelled to pay an export duty to the state of Rio de Janeiro before they can reach a market in this city. The result has been that many vegetable gardens on the other side of the bay have been abandoned, because they are no longer profitable. A year or two ago some Minas Geraes planters began producing potatoes and found a ready market for them here, but an export duty was immediately imposed upon them, and the industry was checked. Conditions like these will always operate against the settlement of this country by energetic planters until wiser and more liberal counsels prevail. In southern Brazil the climate is not unsuitable to Americans and north Europeans, and there are industries available which would amply repay them for their capital and labor, but as yet we can not advise them to come.

It would be the unexpected happening should the United States be the means of precipitating that long anticipated struggle in Europe over the remains of Turkey. It has been the aim of European diplomacy to preserve the Turk in Europe, simply because they can not agree how to divide up his lands. But Uncle Sam has no interest in this. He wants the infidels agreed upon for the destruction of some missionary colleges in Armenia, and should he attempt to force collection there is no telling where the trouble may end. Russia is sure to interfere, and then John Bull will have to take a hand in. Perhaps this will be the surest way to settle up a considerable number of old scores.

THE WAY to resume, is to resume, once said a prominent American journalist in discussing the resumption of specie payments. And the lesson may be applied to a great many other matters of public interest. To paraphrase the saying, we may say «the way to trade is to trade; the way to export is to export.» The state of Paraná is about to pay a subsidy of \$1,000,000 to a firm in this city for maintaining a permanent exhibition of the products of that state as a means to stimulate their consumption. It would greatly benefit Paraná were the consumption of her products increased, but is the government really in earnest about it? If so, why are their vexatious and restrictive export taxes maintained? If the state wants to export, would it not be wiser to first remove restrictions and let trade flow in and out freely? There'll be no trouble at all if the barriers to commerce are removed.

ON THE 19th instant President Campos Salles signed the decree appointing Dr. Joaquim Avelino Nabucet Acuña *em envio extraordinário* and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to the court of St. James. It has also been announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabucet will succeed the late Councillor Sanza Carrea as the permanent representative of this country at the British court. The choice is one which reflects credit both upon the President and upon the country. The public life of the new minister was begun in the diplomatic service, for which he possesses many high qualifications. Subsequently he entered upon a parliamentary career where he won a brilliant success in his advocacy of the abolition of slavery. The overthrow of the monarchy brought his public career to an end, for he was unable to accept the crude theories of the founders of the republic, or to join them in a reckless series of political experiments which would inevitably bring discredit and ruin upon the country. After retirement of ten years, he has now been induced to again enter public life, and we cordially wish him every success. The country has need of the services of all its best men, both monarchists and republicans, and we should be glad to see them working together in harmony for those interests which alone can make Brazil prosperous and happy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN BULL TO BROTHER JONATHAN.

Londres, 19.

Na seção especial em que trata da guerra sul-africana, o *Daily Mail* fizeram hoje um telegramma de Pretória, dizendo que o governo do Transvaal ofereceu armas aos membros da ambulância da Cruz Vermelha Americana, chegados recentemente aquela capital.

Acrescenta o despacho que o governo de o consul norte-americano em Pretória, Sr. E. A. van Ameringen, deu o encargo para desse facto ao governo de Washington. *Correio Paulista*, 26 April.

Dear Brother Jonathan.
Since this little trouble cropped up in Africa I have submitted to a good deal, I can assure

yon. The Froggy press has called me all the choicest things in and out of the French vocabulary, it has caricatured me à la *française*. Willie has alternately shown his mailed fist and winked his left eye at me, the Dutchmen have scolded, the Bear has growled, and believe me, dear Jonathan, I have been utterly unmoved by it all. But at last I have been touched on the raw. Read the enclosed and for my sake tell me what it means! It is not so much the first paragraph that upsets me, although that is bad enough, but to think that your Consul Hay is only *Hay* when the sun shines on me and when the clouds arise he becomes Sr. E. A. van Ameringen—a blooming Dutchman, that is what sticks in my gizzard and upsets me badly. Please write at once and tell me it is all a mistake or that it is all due to that horrid cockney fashion of dropping the *h*'s and should read Sr. R. Hay of America and you will greatly relieve the distressed feelings of

Your brother,

JOHN BULL.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

We have accompanied closely all the telegraphic sections of the various journals of this city relating to the Anglo-Boer war, and we have come to the conclusion that the telegraphic editor of the *Journal do Brasil* deserves the greatest credit for his endeavor to make his paper the *Journal de maior mensagem* in America do Sul.

The following is a specimen of his own very special service, and, with the exception of the last cable «Gatácre's opinion» was all published on the one day, 23rd inst.:

«Pretoria, 11th.—Telegraphic communications received today in this capital, say that the combat between Boers and English continues desperately in *Wepener*, the same still being favorable to the federal troops. About 1,500 English troops, adds the news, are surrounded by the Boers.

«London, 12th.—The *Times* is informed

that the city of *Wepener* (Orange Free State) is actually defended by 500 of the best English troops, who have already successfully repelled the Boers in various attacks.

«London, 12th.—The *Times* says that the

English besieged in *Wepener* and commanded by Gen. *Brabant*, number 500, and they will infallibly be made prisoners by the Boers.

«London, 12th.—From Aliwal North, city in the Cape, it was telegraphed on the 11th, that the Boers, in the combat already announced on Monday, in *Wepener*, suffered considerable losses, but the exact number of the enemy killed and wounded in the attack is not yet known.

«London, 12th.—A telegram from Aliwal North, dated to-day and received to-night, announces that the British colonial division maintains itself in *Wepener*, notwithstanding

the violent attack of the enemy.»

«London, 12th.—From the Cape a telegram states that a heavy bombardment continues between the English force in *Wepener*, and the Boers attacking that town.

«Generals *Kitchener* and *Brabant* reviewed

the troops under their orders, which leads to the supposition that shortly these two generals will commence offensive military operations.»

«Cape Town, 12th.—Yesterday the combat between Gen. *Brabant* and the Boer Gen. *Davel* in *Wepener*, continued. It is stated that the English general had asked for an armistice to bury the killed. The hospitals are replete with wounded.»

«London, 12th.—*Correio Marquês*, 12th.—Communication

is received that a battle is going on between

the forces under the Boer Gen. *Davel* and those of Gen. *Gatácre*, at *Elandsburg*.

Details are not yet known, except that the Boers were masters of the best positions and that the combat had lasted 12 hours; the numbers of the belligerents are equal. Further news is awaited with interest, as to the result the greatest importance is attached.»

«Cape Town, 12th.—Gen. *Butler*, who was

attempting to join the forces of Gen. *Roberts*, advancing on the Orange Free State by forced marches, in view of the precarious situation of the British commander-in-chief in *Bloemfontein*, with the idea of reinforcing him, had to retire to the Cape, as in *Elandsburg* he met with strong resistance from the Boers who were there to impede his crossing *Sand River*. In order to recuperate the time lost in marching to *Elandsburg*, Gen. *Butler* is endeavoring to find a passage at another point in order to reach *Bloemfontein* as quickly as possible.»

» OPINION ON GATACRE.

«Bloemfontein, 12th.—General *Gatácre*,

being interviewed with regard to his opinion

of General *Roberts*, showed an article written

by himself, *Gatácre*, and which was published in the *London Gazette*. In this article Gen. *Gatácre* thinks him (Roberts) incompetent,

as he anticipated the disaster of *Stomberg*.

Jography, in fact, heverlythinks a bit of,

looks like rive, miss, but I own not.

NOTÍCIA.

Rio, 17th April, 1900.

» PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared

at Itapetininga, in southern São Paulo.

—A state of complete anarchy is said to

reign at Areias, in the state of Paráhyba.

—The São Paulo state government has re-

solved to continue its war on rats, and has

opened a credit of 2,000\$ to be expended on

rewards, which are now fixed at 200 reis each.

—It is stated that Dr. *Raymundo Simplicio* has been twice attacked by Gov. *Ramalho* in the streets of Manaus.

—The state government of Goyaz is seeking to sell unoccupied lands, and is advertising them for sale in the various municipalities.

—A Pará telegram of the 22nd announces the arrival there of the dispatch boat *Yocantins* with the adventurer *Gómez* on board, gravely ill.

—At Uruguaiana, state of Rio Grande do Sul, the *Journal* has suspended publication on account of the murder of João Mello, editor of the *Povo*.

—On the 19th inst. the governor of São Paulo applied to the state legislature for authorization to construct water-works at Sorocaba.

—One of the most important coffee plantations in the *comarca* of Jatobá das Almas, São Paulo, was sold at auction a few days since for the sum of 260,500\$.

—A Pará telegram announces the death from malarial fever in the Rio Acre district of Lieutenant *Pinto Junior*, who formed part of the Rio Acre expedition.

—A telegram of the 19th inst. states that Senator *Lauro Soárez* in consequence of the dissolution of his party in Pará intends moving to Rio de Janeiro.

—A fire at Laranjeiras, Sergipe, on the 17th inst., destroyed the *Segundo Barão trapiche* with large deposits of cotton and sugar. The losses are estimated to exceed 100,000\$.

—The proprietor of the *Patria*, a Manaus newspaper, has sued the Amazonas state government for losses and damages to an aggregate of 20,000\$ for the wrecking of his printing-office. It is needless to say that he will not get it.

—The governor of Pará has vetoed a legislative act extinguishing the lotteries of that state. On the contrary he has renewed the contracts for these lotteries, suppressed *chicos* gambling, and reduced the number of lotteries to one a week.

—There was a destructive fire in Curitiba, Paraná, on the night of the 18th inst., which destroyed the *Confiteiro* Oneiro, the *Casa Chinesa*, the *Pharmacia Lishin*, and the *Café High-Life*. The losses are said to aggregate 100,000\$. Of the buildings destroyed, only the *café* was insured.

—On the 20th there were 13 cases of yellow fever in the Sorocaba hospital, a new cases having been received during the day. At *Casa Branca* there were 8 cases, of which 4 were new cases, and one death, and at *Tietê* 22 cases of which 5 were new. Fever cases have also appeared at *Boituva*.

—Curitiba telegram of the 20th states that Padre *Francisco Costa Pinto* was treacherously shot at *Lapa* the evening before. He was a republican and was greatly esteemed in the place. On the following day a second telegram announced that the wondid had resulted fatally. The assassin is not known.

—Is Paraná trying to imitate Amazonas? The project of Senator *Vicente Machado* has been sanctioned, which authorizes the governor to grant a subsidy of 80,000\$ a year to a Rio commercial house for creating a permanent exhibition of Paraná products. How much will Paraná gain from such a scheme?

—A Pará telegram of the 17th states that the *Mandarim* press has attacked the government of Amazonas, classifying as scandalous his acts ordering the construction of quays in the vicinity of Messrs. *Witt & Co.*'s establishment for the sum of 4,000,000\$, when the estimates presented had been 600,000\$, and of taking over the electric tramway line for 19,000,000\$. But how is the government to make its 30,000,000\$ if he does not make contracts of this character? As long as there is no punishment for such swindles, unprincipled men are bound to make use of every device to fill their pockets.

—Amazonas politics seem to have entered a new phase. The *Amazonas*, a journal that supports *Ramalho*, is said to have asserted that neither the present nor the future government wishes the support of the *jacobins*. It is also stated that recently, when at dinner with a *partido republicano* federal, *Ramalho* refused to drink, broke his glass and declared that he did not belong to any political party. *Ramalho*'s enemies, who were formerly his friends, assert that he has made a fortune of 25,000,000\$ and squandered 15,000,000\$ of public money since he has held the office of governor.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Manoel Francisco Prudente, collector of the *Companhia Carris Urbânia*, has been indicted for the embezzlement of 68,000\$ belonging to the company.

—The traffic receipts of the *Bragança* railway amounted last year to 849,243\$702, against 625,337\$73 in 1898, and the operating expenses to 1,085,271\$450 in 1899 against 889,402\$456 in the previous year.

—On the 20th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro voted a motion for asking the governor for information in regard to the *Leopoldina Railway* Co.'s new schedule of freight and passenger rates.

—The *Journal* of the 18th says that the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, having received various reclamations against the new tariffs of the *Leopoldina* railway, has sent them to the competent department for investigation.

—The February receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway amounted to 16,042\$645 in currency.

—The minister of industry has advised the London delegate that the Alagoas Railway Co. can not include fire insurance on edifices in its working expenses.

—The revenue of the Central railway week before last, as remitted to the Treasury, was 555,402\$186—or about half what it might be. This sum probably includes sums received for account of connecting lines.

—A London telegram to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 21st says the president of the Rio Claro company declares that general meeting will probably be called in a few days for the approval of the contract *ad referendum* for the purchase of the railway.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending April 7th were 173,523\$ in currency, against 245,428\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 71,925\$. The exchange was much higher, however, (8 5/32 against 6 13/16 d.), the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being £ 5,897 this year against £ 6,067 last, showing a decrease of £ 1,070. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 139,591 this year, against £ 118,451 last year, showing an increase of £ 21,140.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending April 14th were greatly reduced by the disturbances along their lines, occasioned by alleged opposition to the new passenger and freight rates. The returns were 170,288\$ in currency, against 239,355\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 69,075\$. The exchange was 8 9/32 d., the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts as given above being £ 5,876 for the first and £ 6,887 for the second, showing a decrease of £ 1,011. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 145,167 this year, against £ 125,338 last year, showing an increase of £ 20,129.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic			
Kilos.....	3,788,131	3,696,103	+10,028
Passengers carried.....	12,473	8,518 1/2	+3,954 1/2
Total receipts week.....	50,708\$50	44,514\$880	+15,195\$9
do since Jan. 13.....	541,954\$80	441,838\$80	+10,816\$80
For week ending March 20th.....	1894	1894	increase
Freight traffic			
Kilos.....	4,005,097	3,739,905	+265,192
Passengers carried.....	10,119 1/2	8,582 1/2	+1,537
Total receipts week.....	57,886\$620	42,860\$500	+14,617\$120
do since Jan. 13.....	602,325\$600	481,825\$600	+137,440\$600
For week ending March 17th.....	1894	1894	increase
Freight traffic			
Kilos.....	3,653,319	3,768,330	*116,211
Passengers carried.....	10,527 1/2	8,315	+1,512
Total receipts week.....	57,819\$70	40,819\$220	+16,980\$480
do since Jan. 13.....	600,270\$70	515,620\$220	+13,650\$110
For week ending March 24th.....	1894	1894	decrease
Freight traffic			
Kilos.....	3,537,214	2,650,993	-477,321
Passengers carried.....	9,866	8,321	-1,445
Total receipts week.....	49,684\$660	36,494\$120	+13,190\$540
do since Jan. 13.....	708,953\$600	561,214\$600	+146,740\$500

LOCAL NOTES

—The Chilian minister will pass the winter at a Santa Theresa hotel.

—We see by the *Jornal do Commercio* that its chief has arrived at Lisbon.

—The President visited the forts of Ibiubu, Lage and S. João on the 20th inst.

—The Portuguese minister, Sr. Launprein, was reported to have been slightly ill last week.

—Our city fathers propose to change the name of the Praça da Glória to that of Álvares Cabral.

—The Portuguese consul-general, Sr. Bento Centeno, left for Lisbon on the 19th inst., per Rural Mail str. "Clyde."

—It is said that the *republicano* party, adherents of ex-President Prudente de Moraes, will have a majority in the senate.

—The Portuguese legation in this capital has subscribed 4,000\$ toward the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

—Complaints are becoming general that the new water meters will not work, leaving the unfortunate householder without water, if another job?

—The minister of industry has very properly prohibited the advance of wages to employees. It would be good policy to enforce this rule in the war department.

—The President came down from Petrópolis on the 17th and his wife on the following day. They will reside at Sylvestre, on the Acquidauana Road, for a short time.

—Although the chamber of deputies contains 112 members, the president of that body, it is said, has ordered 200 more chairs. Perhaps he intends to give contestants seats on the floor.

—The new Russian minister, M. Alexis de Spreyer, was formally presented to the President on the 19th for the purpose of presenting his credentials. The customary hours were accorded.

—The preparatory sessions of congress began on the 18th inst., and commissions have already been organized to report upon the diplomas of deputies. But who has investigated the investigators?

—Decree No. 3,640, of the 19th inst., reorganizes the police service in the Federal District. Unfortunately under the new regulations the government can continue to use the police for political purposes.

—Among the departures for New York on the 17th were Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gillespie, who are homeward bound on a well-earned vacation. Our best wishes go with them for a pleasant voyage and an enjoyable visit home.

—Among the arrivals here on the Royal Mail packet "Danube" on Tuesday last, we note the name of Mr. G. C. Raul, of the important American coffee firm of Hurl & Raul, of New York and Chicago, and Hurl, Raul & Co., of this city, Santos and Victoria.

—The São Paulo and Minas Geraes delegations have resolved formally to support President Campos Salles. The Minas delegation undertakes to do it unconditionally, which means that it suspends the exercise of its own intelligence and judgment.

—It is stated that the lawyer of Col. Pinto Páca intends asking the federal judge of this district to subpoena as witnesses in the conspiracy case the minister of justice, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of police and the commanding officers of the police guard.

—Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. The parties which resolve to support Campos Salles must support each other. In the absence of any parliamentary opposition, the will of the government is law and its errors and abuses will go uncorrected.

—It is said that during the present congressional session Dr. Barbosa Lima will make a speech on the murder of Dr. José Maria at Pernambuco in 1865. This speech, it is reported, will contain damaging disclosures affecting the reputation of several prominent public men.

—It is asserted that the new *senado*, *camara* party will have a majority in the next chamber. This is the party organized last year in support President Campos Salles against the party which elected him to office. It is a personal organization and represents no particular principle or measure.

—Major Nuno Villeroy who goes to the United States for the purpose of investigating the subject of the manufacture of smokeless powder, is the man who was accused of having attempted to induce Gen. (then Colonel) Travassos to assist in preventing President Prudente de Moraes from taking office.

—The 5th of May next is to be made a public holiday on account of the festivities prepared in honor of Cabral's discovery of Brazil four centuries ago. As the 3rd is also a holiday, the 4th promises to be a lost day. We are surely getting holidays enough this year, but unhappy rents and taxes go on just the same.

—Mass was said yesterday at the Candelaria church for Lieutenant Pinna Junior, who died some days ago on the Amazon. This gallant young officer, whose premature death is deeply deplored, took part in the revolution against Marshal Floriano Peixoto and greatly distinguished himself in the attack on Armação and in several other engagements.

—I am informed, says Smith, that the brazu in to-day's issue will assume, as in previous issues, an attitude of unconditional support. Thus, for an organ which is unable to support itself, unconditionally or otherwise, and which to those who attempt to read it conveys the impression of being insupportable, is considered eminently patriotic."

—The director of the *Jornal do Commercio* telegraphed from London on the 21st that Mr. Havilland A. De Lisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank on this city, is considered to be gravely ill with *tsica galopante*. The staff of the bank, who are greatly attached to Mr. De Lisle, are fearing that any hour may bring the sad news of his death.

—The federal judge of this district, having received complaints of bad treatment of prisoners accused of conspiracy in the case do detenção, has issued orders for putting an end to this abuse. He has also issued orders for removing one of those prisoners, Dr. Antônio Augusto Vieira, whose health is very bad, to the police brigade, where the accommodations are better than at the case do detenção.

—The marriage of Mr. R. S. Quayle and Miss Catherine Davie on the 20th inst. was the occasion of hearty and sincere congratulations from the many friends of both bride and groom here in Rio de Janeiro, among whom we desire to be included. Mr. Quayle's long residence in Rio has made him a host of friends and they wish him and his bride every happiness for the years to come. The wedding was a very quiet one.

—I sympathize with poor Martinhão, says Smith. To be exposed to burglars attacks is certainly not pleasant. To have in pay for wearing apparel which one has not ordered and has not received, is extremely sad. To witness the failure of one's financial schemes is exceedingly annoying. But what excites my sympathy in the highest degree is the unfortunate man's connection with the brazu organ and the special statistics army.

—The *Jornal do 10th* says the prefect will soon apply to the municipal council for permission to re-establish the 24 commissioners of hygiene who recently went off of office. The pay, we believe, was 600\$ each per month, or 14,400\$ in all, which means an annual expenditure of 172,000\$. For an embarrassed financial situation, this is a serious expense. Perhaps the commissioners would gladly serve without pay, under the circumstances!

—About two months ago the local press announced the death at Araguari, Minas, of Dr. Antoni Maria de Albuquerque O'Connell Jersey. He had been ill for some time and was in a state of extreme poverty. The government now announces his disappearance from his post as army surgeon, because he had failed to go to Mato Grosso to fill an appointment, and calls upon him to pay into the treasury the sum of 315\$ advanced to him.

—On Tuesday the municipal council voted a resolution to inquire why the prefect had dismissed Cidadao Edmundo Silvamonte from the office of inspector of instruction. Had the prefect dismissed the said citizen inspector when he fled from the city to escape arrest for complicity in a conspiracy against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, which resulted in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, perhaps no voice would have been raised in protest.

—On the 17th the prefect informed Barão de Pedro Afonso that in view of the precarious state of municipal finances he had decided to spend an extra money on the stipendies for making Verso serim, which he hoped would be taken over by the national government. On the following day a suspected case was discovered in the Praça da Harmonia, several people were arrested, and several bacteriologists were set at work. And then the prefect authorized the continuation of the special military inspectors, and will, perhaps, go on with the institute.

—The newspapers of the 10th announced that a family arriving here from Oporto on the 14th and living in Praça da Harmonia with other persons, nine in all, had been removed and isolated because of cases of *lymphatic pericarditis*, which the sanitary authorities resolved to consider suspicious. One case had been fatal. The suspected cases were removed to a small island in Jurujuba Bay, where the patients will be made an uncomfortable as possible, while the doctors are trying to make us believe that they are trying to keep the plague away. In the meantime Dr. Nuno de Andrade tells us not to be alarmed, as the suspected disease is of *frambelhas banas* (banana) and not of plague. Then why send the patients to an uninhabited island?

—Some days ago, says the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Governor-elect Rodrigues Alves called on President Campos Salles for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude to be assumed by the S. Paulo delegation in congress. Why he didn't address his inquiry to the S. Paulo delegation itself, the *Gazeta* fails to explain. The President, however, seems to have had no difficulty in satisfying the governor-elect's curiosity, for afterwards, when the latter communicated to the delegation the result of his mission, it was discovered that the attitude of the S. Paulo delegation towards the President is that of unconditional support. Other delegations whose attitude is doubtful will please take notice. At Sylvestre there is a man who in regard to the attitude to be assumed in congress towards the President is not troubled with the slightest doubt.

—The general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, Mr. Myron G. Clark, requests us to state in view of certain stories circulating amongst English and American residents, that the party who stole a gold watch from an English gentleman here was never a member, nor even an attendant of that association. And so far as known he has never been seen at the association rooms. Moreover, the party who purchased the stolen property also never had any connection with the association whatever. It is hoped that those who have heard these cruel and unfounded stories, or who have helped to spread them, will accept these official statements as final.

—For pertinacity in extracting money from the pockets of tax-payers Minister Martinhão considers himself a success. But there are others who think that they know a trick worth two of the minister's. So while the minister has contented himself with trying to squeeze blood out of a turnip, the others are engaged in carrying into execution their designs on Martinhão's well-filled purse. Some days ago, says the *Jornal do Brasil*, one of the others went to Raminho's arm bonght in the minister's name a quantity of wearing apparel, including six hats, which was certainly moderate, for Martinhão's head, you know, would fill a dozen. The bill presented to the minister amounted, with the proper consumption tax and receipt stamps, to 845\$. In addition to this the minister's house, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, has been visited three times by burglars, who doubtless think that, although they can't make him patriotic, they can carry off his portable property. The minister is getting tired of this and has written a plaintive letter on the subject to the chief of police.

—By claimants to seats in congress there have been presented up to the present 267 election certificates. These certificates have been examined by a committee of five appointed by the provisional president of the chamber. This committee, whose report has been adopted, considers legitimate the certificates of 162 claimants, who by the *Jornal do Brasil* are thus classified:—republicans (prudentistas) 91; concentrationists (jacobins) 92; neutral S. This result is considered a prudentista victory, and all the castilhists, except Cassiano, who was on the committee, voted against the report. Out of 162 claimants whose certificates are thus considered legitimate five committees of five members each have been chosen by lot for reporting on the elections. The composition of these committees, according to the *Jornal do Brasil*, is as follows:—1st committee, 3 prudentistas, 1 jacobin and 1 neutral; 2nd committee, 3 jacobins, 1 prudentista and 1 neutral; 3rd committee, 4 prudentistas and 1 jacobin; 4th committee, 5 prudentistas and 2 jacobins; 5th committee, 3 prudentistas and 2 jacobins.

—I am very glad to say, said Smalwy as he dropped into a chair and left us to sit helplessly on the end of the table, of an very glad to say that I have found a ray of hope for the salvation of this country. Minister Martinhão may go on burning our revenues, Dr. Nuno de Andrade may continue to close up our ports against threatening nightmares, and Governor Martinhão may continue to accumulate official savings toward his ambitions of forty thousand contos, but it won't finish us. As long as our wives and mothers, with a few exceptions are on the side of right, and justice, and morality, there's a fair working chance for us. Here Smalwy took a brief intermission to light a fresh cigar and get his wind. "You see," he continued, "the starting point of our civilization is the home circle, where the mother presides. As long as her influence is felt, we won't go astray altogether. We may rob a neighbor's melon patch in our thoughtless youth, but the master's shipper will correct all such outbursts as that. And when we grow up we may rob the company which employs us in order to show off at the jockey club, but the wife's shame and remorse will make us wish we hadn't. So I say, as long as the wife and mother are on the side of right and morality, there's hope for us, in *mf* *mf* how bid we may be. And when the wife drops unexpectedly into a prominent official's private office and catches him with another man's wife in what some generous and sympathetic people might call a compromising position, and then and there goes for them both regardless of the lady's good clothes and her husband's exalted position,—when the wife does all that, I say, there is still hope for the country's salvation. I don't say I'd invest my last dollar on it, but I do say there's hope. And that's just what has happened not a thousand miles from our seafarers old postoffice and I'm not talking about King Milian of Servia either. When a man accepts an important public office, he undertakes to represent the people, and he ought to consider himself a shining example. He ought to observe all the *conveniences*. But if he doesn't, and his colleagues can't keep him up to the scratch, then I want to see his wife belabor him with her umbrella. And when she's worn it out in that eminently civilizing and progressive manner, I'm going to present her with another. It may cost something to 'republicanize' the republic, but I'm bound to see it through."

BIRTH.

On the 19th inst., at 29, Rua Henrique de Sá, the wife of James Kidd, of a son.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 7,600 barrels by the *Good News* from Baltimore. The market is quiet and still. Prices are unchanged as shown below:

Wheat.....	nominal.
Richmond 1st.....	nominal.
do 2nd.....	nominal.
Baltimore 1st.....	35,000-37,000
do 2nd.....	35,000-37,000
Western and Interior.....	35,000-36,000
River Plate.....	35,000-36,000
Local Mills.....	37,000-38,000

Codfish.—The *Grecian Prince* brought 300 tubs from New York, the *Hispania* 300 cases and the *Pitagonia* 320 from Baltimore, and the *Phoenix* 100 cases from Liverpool. The market in first class consists of 3,000 lbs. of Gaspe, 4,500 of Uniflax and 500 cases of Norwegian—a total of 8,000 packages. Importers quote 60s/00 for Gaspe, 68s/00 for Italian and 70s/00 for Norwegian. There were no changes in brokers' prices last week.

Lard.—The arrivals were 300 kegs ex *Good News* from Baltimore and 500 ex *Grecian Prince* from New York. The wholesale price continues from 90 to 920 reis per pound each.

Beef.—The *Maria* brought 300 lbs. from Genoa, the *Stolberg* 300 from Bremen and 500 by the *Pedagoma* from Hamburg. The price continues unchanged.

White Pine.—Arrived 100,000 ft. with a cargo of 350,000 lbs. which was sold to arrive. The market is very firm and quotation continue at 320 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. Prices nominal.

Spring Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Spanish Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Xerophyte.—The receipts were 5,000 cases by the *Grecian Prince* from New York. Quotations continue at 120 reis per case wholesale.

Rosin.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Cement.—Entries last week were 3,000 barrels by the *Stolberg* from Bremen and 75 by the *Les Alpes* from Marseilles. The prices continue nominal.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Bronze.—Arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Bar.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices during the past week.

Coal.—The vessels arrived with coal last week were the following:

From Sunderland ex <i>Newton</i>	1,400 tons.
Leith ex <i>Rathgar</i>	1,600
do ex <i>Astur</i>	1,600

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are fallen as shown in following table:

Pernambuco and Macédo.....	205,000-210,000
Rio and Aracaju.....	185,000-190,000
Campinas.....	160,000-165,000
Angra and Paraty.....	210,000-215,000
Parahyba.....	185,000-200,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	275,000-300,000
do 40 deg.....	310,000-330,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 18

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Good News*; 672 tons; Myrick; 45 ds.; sundries to order.

APR. 21

NEW YORK.—Nor. bk. *Olivia*; 435 tons; Clinchense; 50 ds.; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 18

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *White Wings*; 654 ton; Collier; coffee.

APR. 21

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Amr.*; 665 tons; Vaughan; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—1-40 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—35 shillings, 6d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—1-40 francs and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—10 francs and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—2-35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

TRIESTE.—1-45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

FLORENCE.—1 ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAFE-TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

P. ELIZABETH.—1 ton.

PORT NATAL.—35 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

EAST LONDON.—35 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

DADE BAY.—1 ton.

MOSSEL BAY.—1 ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—35 shillings per bag of 50 kilos.

R. ARIES.—350 reis per bag of 50 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

HAVRE.—Ul. str. *Cordoba*..... 150 bags of coffee

MARSHFIELD.—Rt. str. *Bragg*..... 2,600 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Rt. str. *Chile*..... 2,000 do do

ARRIVALS.—150 bags of coffee

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Amazon...... Rangoon 7 Ma

Argentina...... Glasgow 24 Ma

Baiaid...... Mobile —

Belfast...... Leith —

Baltimore...... Baltimore —

Cambrian Chieftain...... Cardiff —

Dablaah...... Cardiff —

Frances...... Baltimore —

Glad Tidings...... Baltimore —

Gazelle...... Portland —

Josephine...... Baltimore —

Julia Rollins...... Baltimore —

Lydia (str.)..... Newcastle 13 Mar.

Lange (str.)..... Rangoon —

Manchester Castle...... Cardiff —

Schiller...... Cardiff 23 Mar.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

SLV.	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
April			
16	Glasgow	Manchester	Leith 41 ds. N. Megaw & Co.
16	Karlsruhe	Leith 41 ds. T. White & Co.	
16	Minas	Genoa 21 ds. A. Fiorita & Co.	
16	Ion	Montevideo 6 ds. Gimelli & Co.	
17	Dunbar	Southampton 17 ds. C. I. Cazaly	
19	Tecla	London 20 ds. C. I. Cazaly & Co.	
19	Green P.	Leith 30 ds. T. White & Co.	
19	Blela	Manchester 30 ds. N. Megaw & Co.	
19	Wash'ton	Genoa 19 ds. F. De Vincenti	
19	Clyle	River Plate 7 ds. C. I. Cazaly	
20	Hamburg	Hamburg 22 ds. E. Johnston & Co.	
20	Astl	New York 20 ds. C. I. Cazaly	
20	Pelotas	Santos 15 ds. H. G. & Lonzada	
21	Tagus	Montevideo 9 ds. H. G. & Lonzada	
22	Chili	Bordeaux 15 ds. S. Montors	
22	Stolberg	Bremen 24 ds. H. Stoltz & Co.	
22	Rustrington	Santos 15 ds. Rio Vime Mills.	

Banks.

50	Commercial	213,000
10	Comercio	200
10	do	158
50	Lavora e Comercio	143
50	do	112,500
100	República	130
100	do	100
210	do	101

APR. 19.

50	Apólices, 5%	85,000
50	do	853
7	do	1805
1	do	1805
8	do	1805
10	do	1805
40	do	1805
20	Emprestimo Municipal	160

APR. 20.

5	Apólices, 5%	85,000
5	do	882
4	do	882
7	do	882
10	do	882
25	do	882
40	do	882
50	do	882
50	deb. Sorocaba-Ituana R. R.	60
50	do	175

Banks.

50	Commercial	213,000
10	do	212,500
15	Comercio	200
25	Credito Real de S. Paulo (hyp.)	102

APR. 21.

50	National Holiday	—
50	do	—

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

50	Banco Comercio e Industria	400,000
50	Construtor e Agricola	400,000
50	Credito Real da Carteira II.	120,000
50	Lavradores	120,000
50	Mercenari de Santos	120,000
50	S. Paulo	120,000
50	Ribeirão Preto	25,000
50	União de S. Carlos (all paid)	205,000
50	do (10%)	120,000
50	União de S. Paulo (all paid)	25,000
50	Santos	20,000
50	Caia e Luta	200,000
50	Antarctica	150,000
50	Argos Panista	6,000
50	Fábril Paulista	120,000
50	Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—
50	Gaz de S. Paulo	—
50	Italo Paulista	25,000
50	Lupton	120,000
50	Mechanica	116,000
50	Melhoramento de Bratas	85,000
50	Meganya (all paid)	250,000
50	Ident. (at 30 days)	—
50	Panista	255,000
50	Ident. (at 30 days)	255,000
50	Pogredier	35,000
50	Sturkoff	20,000
50	Telephonica	150,000
50	União Sportiva	100,000
50	Vilaça Panista	10,000

APR. 22.

50	Commercial	213,000
10	do	212,500
15	Comercio	200
25	Credito Real de S. Paulo (hyp.)	102

APR. 23.

50	National Holiday	—
50	do	—

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

50	do	—
50	do	—

APR. 24.

50	do	—
50	do	—

APR. 25.

50	do	—
50	do	—

APR. 26.

50	do	—
</

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 23rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
			buyers	sellers
806,595,300\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	1,000\$ 800\$	\$85,000— \$86,000
60,000,000	148,848,000	Bonds of 1895, 6%	1,000\$ 1,000	871,000— 877,000
119,000	60,000,000	do 1897, 6%	1,000\$ 1,000	1,000,000— 1,045,000
30,000,000	119,620	Bonds, 4%	1,000\$ 500	— 2,500,000
31,885,000	14,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800,000
1,400,000	20,000	Do 1898, 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
1,400,000	18,250,000	Do 1898, 4 9/10%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo,	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	Idem 6 7/10%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
3,000,000	1,535,200	Idem 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 45,000,000	Idem 5%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
5,000,000	4,000,000	do 6 1/2% (1893)	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
6,000,000	600,000	do 6 1/2% (1893)	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do 6 1/2% (1893)	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
25,000,000	24,555,400	do 6 1/2% (1893)	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
50,000	54,800	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,855,000
400,000	400,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%	100\$ 200	166,000— 161,000
		do do do Petrópolis, 7%	100\$ 200	166,000— 161,000
		do do do Alem Paráhyba, 7%	100\$ 200	166,000— 161,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,091,0	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro,	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000\$ Jan.	217,500
15,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Commercial and series,	200	3,120,000	100\$ ditto	100\$ 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brasil,	200	1,645,200	1,000\$ Aug.	50\$ 000
15,000,000	80,000	all	200	Credito Movel,	200	1,700,000	2,000\$ Jan.	15,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brasil,	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto	10,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Companhia de Minas Gerais,	200	600,000	1,000\$ Jan.	75,000
7,000,000	15,000	all	200	Funcionários Públicos,	50	719,25	2,000\$ ditto	100\$ 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hipotecário do Brasil,	100	2,200,317	1,000\$ July	41,000— 50,000
9,188,000	45,591	all	200	Itápolis,	200	608,434	1,000\$ Jan.	112,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro,	200	2,000,000	1,000\$ ditto	100\$ 000
101,553,600	507,707	all	200	Rio de Janeiro,	200	17,400,079	1,000\$ ditto	101,500— 102,500
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio Matto Grosso,	200	6,500,000	1,000\$ ditto	110,000— 122,000
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Rural e Hypotecário,	200	500,000	1,000\$ ditto	20,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	and series,	100	7,593,534	1,000\$ July	127,000— 135,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial do Brasil,	200	1,000\$ ditto	1,000\$ 000	108,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Companhia Industrial de São Paulo,	200	2,155,256	1,000\$ ditto	98,000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Gerais,	200	6,000,000	10 1/2% ditto	100\$ 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	do and series,	140	308,559	1,000\$ ditto	190,000
—	—	10,902	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo,	200	1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto	100,000— 130,000
25,000,000	125,000	12,500	200	do and series,	60	—	ditto	112,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo,	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto	125,000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos,	200	800,000	1,000\$ ditto	100\$ 000
10,584,610	—	—	200	S. Paulo	200	650,000	7 1/2% Jan.	195,000
			200	União de S. Paulo,	200	400,000	6 1/2% July	195,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina	100\$	36,672\$	2,000\$ Feb.	111,000
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jerônimo	200	—	2,000\$ 000	30,000
12,000,000	60,000	all	100\$	Minas e Campos	200	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	100\$	Mitriburil	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,001,489	Int. Sept.	3,000
—	—	265,415	200	do do	75	—	—	—
—	—	10,000	200	Quilombo	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100\$	do do	80	—	int. Jan.	92
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Últia Sorocabana-Ilamá	200	1,463,242	6 1/2% June	18,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana	40	45,710	6 1/2% Feb.	80,000
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Vila Sapechá	200	58,378	Int. Jan.	92
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	55	—	26,000— 28,000	4,250

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	—	—	— 80,000
6,000,000	30,000	200	200	Cariris Urbanos	200	168,732	—	155,000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	200	6,071	1,000\$ July	195,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	200	55,748	3,000 ditto	158,000
12,000,000	60,000	200	200\$	S. Christovão	200	2,000,000	1,000\$ ditto	155,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel	200	105,895\$	8,000 Feb.	100,000
500,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	200	32,499	4,000 Feb.	100,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima	200\$	500,000\$	9,000,000 Jan.	5 000— 200,000
28,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	59,598	10,000 Feb.	300,000
65,400	30,007	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,122,000\$	10,000— Jan.	10,000— 10,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fábril	200	27,079	7,000 Aug.	80,000— 94,000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Bonfim (mining)	200	55,144	1,000 Sept.	2,000— 2,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Bonfim Industrial	200	150,000	1,000 ditto	162,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carica	200	54,344	1,000 ditto	120,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confins Industrial	200	28,002	1,000 ditto	120,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	28,504	170,000 ditto	190,000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Itaú	200	28,000	1,000 ditto	100,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Indústria Mucumá	200	28,350	1,000 ditto	100,000
500,000	4,000	all	200	Migreú	200	27,777	1,000 ditto	100,000
1,200,000	7,500	all	200	Muniflora Fluminense	200	144,443	1,000 ditto	100,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	144,193	1,000 ditto	100,000
5,000,000	30,000	all	200	Porto Industrial	200	60,000	5 000 Mar.	125,000
1,200,000	4,000	all	200	Porto Industrial	200	17,053	4,000 Jan.	30,000
450,000	4,500	all	200	S. Félix	200	30,316	4,000 ditto	150,000
70,000	1,800	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	20,000	4,000 ditto	150,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João	200	58,655	4,000 ditto	150,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	1,791,493	3,000 Mar.	100,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Último Fábril	200	1,134,053	3,000 ditto	100,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	45,678	1,000 July	— 55,000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000	25,000 Jan.	410,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Cartões	200	50,000	1,000 Jan.	57,000
2,000,000	6,000	5,821	200	Cartões Fluminense	200	53,600	1,000 Jan.	57,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Crédito (match factory)	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	4,000	all	200	Crédito Industrial	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	2,500	all	200	Gautá	200	350,374	1,000 ditto	25,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gentil	200	28,000	1,000 ditto	145,000
2,0								

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(sig.) A. C. DE FREITAS

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